

Document No. 005

CONFIDENTIAL

NO CHANGE in Class. ☐

CONTROL

U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

☐ DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGED TO: TS S (C)

Auth: DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77 **CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP**Date: 5 Apr 78 By: 016

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1A

SUBJECT Political Information: Polish Officials in China -  
Personnel Changes, Relations, Activities, Opinions

DIST. 6 August 1947

25X1A

PAGES 3

ORIGIN

SUPPLEMENT

25X1X

25X1A

25X1X

- C-2 1. The Shanghai Polish Community, like all Polish groups in China, is very small, having fewer than 500 members. These communities are divided politically into two groups: the Old Poles, who are in opposition to the Warsaw Government, and the New Poles, who recognize the Soviet Communist-dominated Warsaw Government. Many of the New Poles are not actually loyal to this government.
- C-3 Shanghai Soviet officials, aware of this dissident Polish group, have made funds available to the leaders of the newly-formed Polish Citizens' Association in Shanghai, which recognizes the Warsaw Government. M. Zalewski, Chairman of the Polish Citizens' Association, and D. Gnarowski, Vice-Chairman, claim that Soviet officials have approached them with offers of service abroad. A split involving members of the Polish Consulate Staff has developed among the officials of the new association.
- C-6 Rumors are circulating in Shanghai concerning the sale of passports (by whom unstated) to Polish subjects who want to migrate to Australia and other countries besides Poland.
- C-1 M. Dorenicz, Polish Charge d'Affaires in China, left Shanghai on 14 June for Warsaw via San Francisco and Washington, D. C. The acting Polish Charge d'Affaires in China is now S. Kostarski.

25X1X

- C-3 2. In 1947, M. G. Zalewski, a wealthy Russian emigre of Polish origin living in Shanghai, joined the Shanghai adherents of the Warsaw Government for reasons of security and business expediency. Zalewski lacks education and political experience. He is the son-in-law of the late N. D. Markulov, former head of the White Russian Government in Vladivostok. Recent articles in Shanghai papers defending the Warsaw Government and, by inference, sponsored by Gnarowski or Zalewski, were printed, however, without their knowledge or consent.
- During May 1947 various letters to the editor, entitled "Poles in Shanghai", appeared in Shanghai English-language newspapers. One letter, appearing first in the North China Daily News of 17 May 1947 and later in the China Press of 23 May, attacked the Shanghai Polish Residents Association, or the Association of (Old) Poles, and defended the Warsaw Government.

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~ CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ CONTROL  
U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

25X1A

The letter was signed: "M. Zalewski, D. Gnarowski, L. Boniecki, POLISH CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, Directing Committee.") Stanislov Kostarski, then Polish Charge d'Affaires in Shanghai, to whom Zalewski complained regarding the letters, told Zalewski that he must not complain about actions which are the result of Kostarski's orders. Whereupon, Zalewski and Gnarowski handed their resignations to Kostarski, who refused to accept them and warned both men of possible consequences if they insisted on resigning.

- C-3 3. Kostarski told Zalewski that the Polish Consulate will be moved to Nanking permanently. He explained that Shanghai is not considered a good location for the following reasons: (a) The leakage of information is too great.  
C-2 (b) Chinese Government regulations for granting exit visas require an application to the Central Government in Nanking.  
C-3 As the primary interest and concern of the Polish Consulate is the granting of exit visas, it is better to have the office permanently in Nanking for direct contact with the Central Government. Kostarski stated that a liaison officer will remain in Shanghai, but that this person will not be selected from among the members of his present staff. Zalewski's duty as chairman of the Polish Citizens' Association will be to provide this liaison officer with information and material assistance and to issue bona fide certificates to those Poles who apply for them with the approval of the Polish Consulate.
- C-6 4. Zalewski believes that the liaison officer will be Mrs. A. Roubejansky, despite the fact that she has a French passport. Zalewski states that she has attended meetings of Shanghai Poles, looking for "family connections" with local Polish subjects, and is better informed on Shanghai Polish affairs than anyone else.  
25X1A It has been previously reported that Mrs. Roubejansky - also known as Rubeznansky - is a member of the I.Z.O. (Creative Art Workers' Union), Shanghai Soviet organization. She left Shanghai for France the latter part of April.)
- C-3 5. In a private conversation at a later date Kostarski told Gnarowski that the quarrels and strained relations between Shanghai Soviet officials and himself were the main reasons for the move to Nanking. Kostarski is not on good terms with Halin, Shanghai Soviet Consul General, and other local Soviet officials. He considers them inferior in education and manners. He has had to get permission from Soviet officials in Shanghai for practically every action he has taken, and even his private life is under their control. Kostarski, a Polish born Jew, is a member of the Communist Party. His Shanghai superiors in the party consider him an inexperienced official who must be controlled. Kostarski is a young and ambitious man and despises these Soviet officials who "insist on their superiority".
- C-3 6. In Nanking Kostarski will be under the direct control of Fedorenko, Soviet Charge d'Affaires in China in the absence of Ambassador Petrov, who left from Nanking on 18 June to go to Moscow via Tihua. It is Zalewski's impression that the Polish cause in Shanghai is considered by local Soviet officials as one of primary importance. He claims that his real "boss" is not Kostarski but Soviet Consul General Halin. Halin has invited Zalewski to the Soviet Consulate many times for talks and has consulted him regarding Polish affairs, Polish relations with the Shanghai Soviet Community, etc. In these meetings Halin spoke of Kostarski as his "junior" and referred to Kostarski as an inexperienced man. Halin requested Zalewski to consult him in all cases under Zalewski's jurisdiction

25X1X

- C-2 7. Kostarski dislikes to be dominated by M. Derenicz. (The latter left 14 June for Warsaw.) Kostarski looks upon Derenicz as a puppet of Moscow, and he expects trouble from Warsaw after Derenicz arrives there. Before coming to China, Kostarski, an officer in the Polish army, had special diplomatic training in Moscow. During this time he had contact with high-ranking Soviet military officials, including the Soviet General Staff. Often he was present when these officials discussed the possibility of war between the USSR and the United States.

~~SECRET~~ CONTROL  
U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~SECRET CONTROL~~  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

25X1A

-3-

25X1X

- C-3 8. Derenicz asked Warsaw's permission to return in order to make in person a complete report on the situation in China. He was allowed to choose his own itinerary and method of transportation. Derenicz seemed confident that his trip would be successful.
- C-6 He claims that he will be gone only six weeks, though he would like to remain longer, and will return to China because he is needed here. He intends to see his old friend G. Malenkov in relation to certain matters.
- 25X1A ? Malenkov, Head of the Foreign Branch, Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, Moscow?) Derenicz claims that no one is going to take his place in China. Although there are people in China who do not like him, he has very powerful friends. He stated that he had received an order from Moscow to go on a mission to Tibet, but that he had refused and had recommended someone else (identity unstated).

**CONFIDENTIAL**~~SECRET CONTROL~~

U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY